

3 June

and (7m<sup>2</sup>) set up over  
smaller of two circular  
stone features.

Chris, Mike, Sue.

Mike has decided unilaterally - in the light of the discussion on hut 39 in the Southern Settlement - to extend the excavation beyond the interior of the feature, at least to the corner of a square trench. Chris agrees.

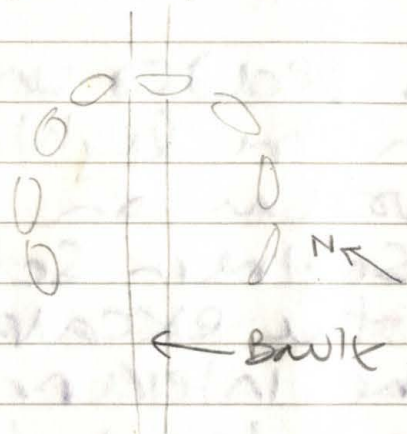
Mike, Chris

4 June

Last night it was decided to excavate hut 23 by



excavating either side of a  
30cm baulk positioned in  
the centre and running  
down-hill across the current  
break to and out the  
current front, thus



In the morning, Mike  
planned it at a scale of  
1:20. Due to the incline of  
the "front" and the large  
size of several upstanding  
or two slats, some difficulty was  
encountered, which was  
overcome by off-setting and  
plumming - down. This proceed-

ure is less accurate than  
basic planning - frame planning.  
Mike observed that the  
hut's platform is deep  
and that one recombent stone  
may be a large Soller  
thermostat

5 June 96

Mike finished drawing. Pretty photographs done.  
Chris thinks his camera maybe broken. Neither Mike  
(after ~2 days intensive study of this house) nor  
Chris nor Ash can see any sign of an entrance.  
~~There is no sign of an entrance.~~  
An entrance may exist, or must exist, but we can  
currently see no definite evidence for its location.

Mike wonders why there isn't more rubble.

6th June 1996

A 30cm-wide baulk was struck out across the internal surface of H23.

Matt started to dehus internal surface of H23 during the latter stages of the afternoon.

I would like this excavation to be both quick and tidy (will this come to pass?)

7th June 1996

H23 dehused.  
CAG and Gary started to remove overburden by hand. The large black stones are not embedded to any great depth.

Deposits of (wall?) rubble have been located at front(?) of building (?)(!)

No entrance visible

### Plan of Action

- (1) remove more overburden.
- (2) clean rubble.
- (3) plan rubble.
- (4) remove rubble.

June 8th 1996

Chris and Gary removed more overburden from H23.

Rubble cleared up in preparation for planning and photographs - Mike and Ash doing tomorrow.

Still no 'real' evidence to suggest an entrance?

June 8

~~Mike asked Gary for~~



Chris) for an account of the  
Phys program. It does it seem  
to be here.

June 9th

Today Mike substituted  
for Chris (this is just a  
metaphor because of today's  
football theme - we're in the  
middle of the European  
championships). Actually,  
he did not substitute for him  
at all; the site does not  
work that way. But he felt  
as he imagines a substitute  
coming on in the middle  
of a match (my feel).  
~~That~~ It was necessary to  
do an overlay, showing  
what has been excavated so  
far. As usual, Mike grossly  
underestimated the time it

would take and spent hours  
bent over his drawing board  
in the freezing wind. When  
excavation re-commenced  
it was further shortened by  
long wheel differences such as  
ten. A few square feet were  
removed, however, and, under  
context ②, a gravelly "deposit"  
revealed. When they are  
on site both Matt and Gary  
work vigorously. It has  
not been tested yet, but Mike  
suspects the latter to be more  
superior. Finally, Mike  
tried out the new context  
sheets: this is more appealing  
to him than travelling - which  
- in truth - gives him bad  
dreams. He added more  
detail: contacts & boundaries.  
These can be useful in  
distinguishing horizons from



layers pers in certain cases. For example, it is in part because of their diffuse contact that he can interpret contexts ① and ② as soil horizons rather than different deposits.

[Mike took 3 site photos today: these were the first photos he has taken in 15 years - but that's a big secret]

All this work gets in the way of the landscape. Should I qualify this? I understand it, I don't doubt that work of is on site work too, but in a purely linguistic sense it is at best ambiguous and at worst nonsense: something without substance can't

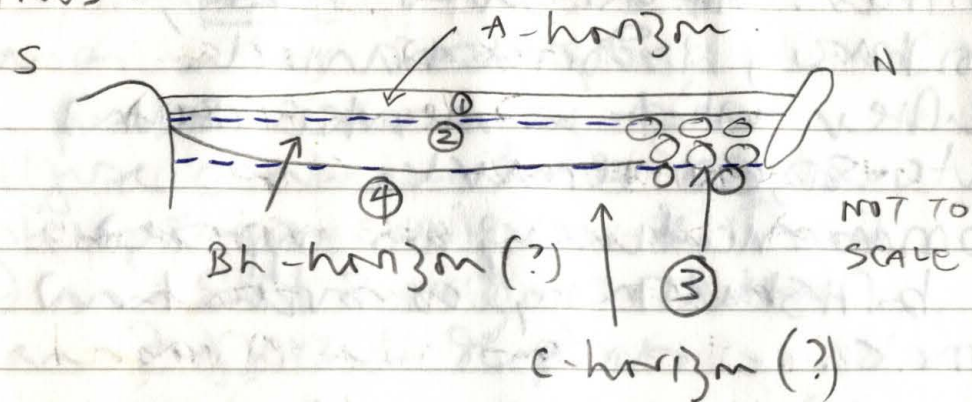
do this. At the same time, however, I don't want to clutter what is a nice sound bite-sized remark. Communication, as opposed to bullshitting, is such hard work...

This is not really in the right place. For continuation, see camera diary. line to.

A late start because of the rain. Got stuck into contact ①/② with a rather lengthy work of it. Strategically there are no problems, but recording is difficult: there seems to be a soil profile superimposed on several perceived contexts,



thus:



Points ④ and ③ are dark, notably where these contexts are high. Both ④ and ③ may be derived from degraded granite. We don't know yet but it "looks" like ④ might be on top of a stony layer. Is the matrix of ③ ④, therefore? I don't know. The result is that the context sheets can't cope, and what should be systematic becomes chaotic at an SDH difficult properly to grasp what is going

on (see context sheets).

Mice matted in an hour - her for and Penny arrived without equipment. They were good company but two people was excessive in this trench, and the result was that Penny was not supervising. Penny seemed to be experienced so she understood, but to is not - this was a poor introduction to research team for her.

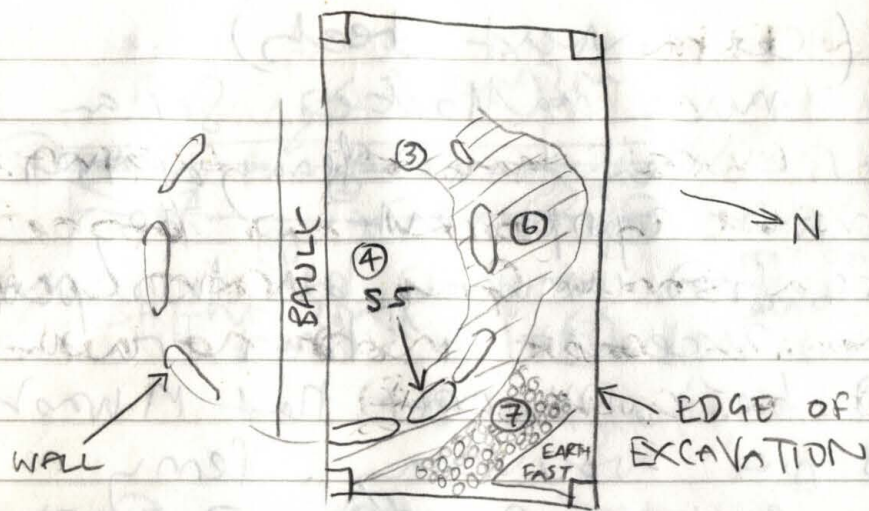
June 11

Got it a lovely day to be caught in the rain. Located TBM on plan.

June 12

At last excavation marks outside the hut, thus:





June 13th

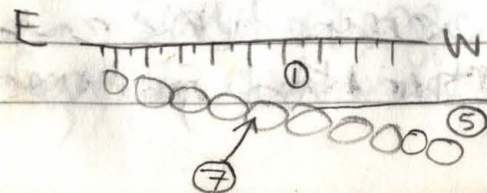
Mike's Day off. A quartz crystal is found and booked as a small find. Work continues clearing back inside the wall and on context ⑦.

June 14th

▨ WALL TUMBLE AND/OR OUTER SKIN

◼ COBBLING

It is immediately evident when why the wall has fallen - off. Near the end of the day, immediately below contexts ① and ⑤ behind the large orthostat, SS, cobbling begins to appear: context ⑦.



Mike removes the quartz crystal from the context but as natural, returning to fill, its find. A great fuss ensues. Matt says I'm crazy and somebody goes running to the anthropologist. The crystal is reclassified to the site archive as the 'Narrative Find'. The site continues to go down. To the west, it is complicated. In context ③ there are patches of brown silt very different from the surrounding matrix.



but it is impossible to resolve them as features as such. Mike suspects that they are not. But ...? He plans to cut through them at the moment, but who knows, maybe that strategy will have to be revised tomorrow.

15th June

Good day 'all in all' very nice working in H23. Spent all day cleaning around stones and slacking my hands to pulp. (Gary)

Cleaned the cobbles for planning and photographing. So many cobbles ..... (Jill)

Think the atmosphere in the hut is really good. Am very impressed with the 'redness' of the iron pan! (Sophie)

Sophie has thrown red down in the interior of H23 through context (4) into an iron pan. It is

Clear that this runs through context "

③. (Mike)  
Cobble's photograph plan to remove of - arching? - stone. Plan - many of rubble underlying. We did not reach the crossed bit of ③.

"All very Mediterranean feeling" (Sophie).

16th June

The presence of the iron pan poses some difficulties, both in excavation and recording. First it would obscure the presence of any relationships at its level unless these were defined by the presence of very coarse inclusions or finds - a clean dirt floor would be a problem; we could easily cut through it - redressing ③. And second, it



we collect it and surrounding  
horizons (as we did with  
contacts ① and ②) or so we  
ignore it as we did with  
the B-horizon through contact  
③. I would prefer one or  
the other. But we don't have  
it because of the failure  
at first to distinguish these  
unfamiliar types of horizon,  
we have a bit of both.  
I have decided to ignore it  
centrally henceforth. ②  
ought later to be incorporated  
into ④. [Tomorrow we are going  
to have to gamble with  
the iron pan - is it on the  
floor or not? Certainly it  
is level with the gravel silt  
layer in "③" which may be  
floor coming in ~~from a not a feature~~  
~~or not~~ we will see. Unless  
③ and ④ come off soon, the

whole exercise will be a  
waste of time. 17th June  
"Tomorrow" is premature, is  
it? Time was spent  
clearing back to onto and into  
amorphous rubble in the hope  
of locating, or beginning better  
the edges of the cobbles. This  
is very difficult. An impression is  
forming, however: the orthoquartzites  
seem to be on grounders or  
clash supported rubble, not dug-  
in. Possibly the cobbles pre-date  
them structurally? There are  
smaller stones to the bottom of the  
rubble layer ③ and some stones  
can be seen to run below  
large orthoquartzites, notably S1, S2  
and S5. S11 and S12 sit on  
grounders and so do S3. In



addition to this it is interesting  
to note that the iron pan  
slopes half way along the hut  
(see sheet VI). There must  
be an explanation for this.  
The western end of the hut is  
very complex - still! one possible  
explanation for both is that  
it has been built up. on the  
one hand it would explain the  
inhomogeneity of the matrix,  
on the other it would  
provide a mechanism by which  
the elevated iron was moved  
further down the profile.  
Disturbance is another explanat-  
ion, possible on the slope  
another, however. Finds from  
the "layer" of small stones  
below or at the bottom of  
context (3) include a very large  
green stone, a piece of burnt  
quartz and a large piece of

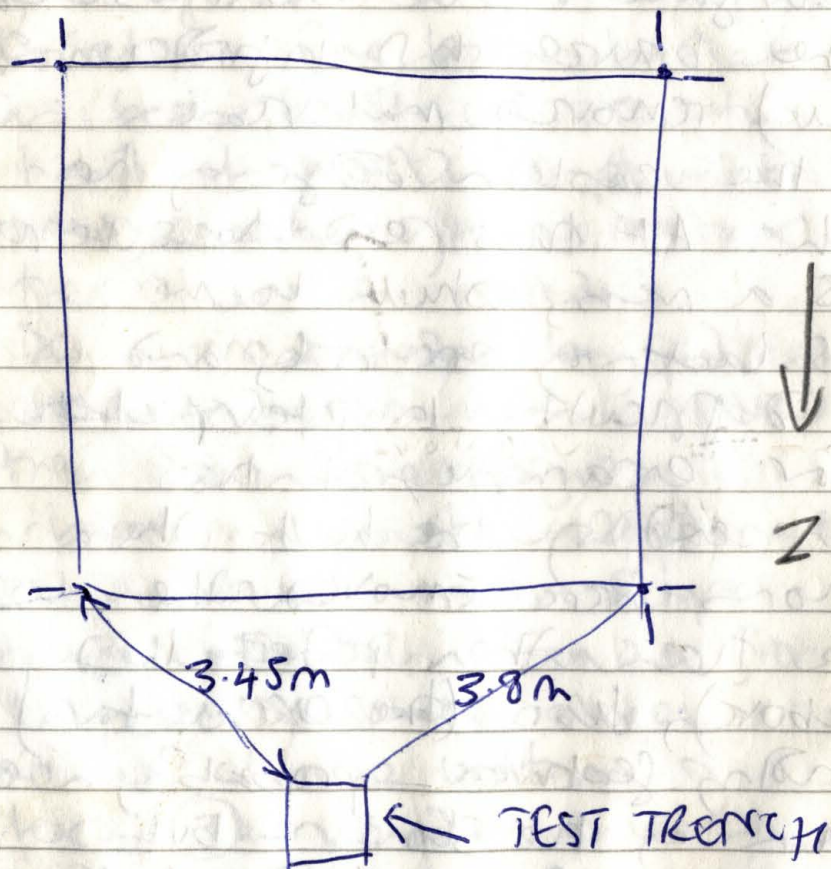
charcoal. Today has been most  
interesting.

NOTE: Two cut-ups on site,  
one using excavator dug out a  
huge hole instead of clearing,  
the surface of it is lashed,  
another barely but in fact  
(I fear) removed material  
from the eastern edge of the  
trench. At this end the site now  
looks a mess, which to me  
means lack of control, and  
more difficulty in interpretation.  
As for example, at the  
western end of the hut where  
the stones were removed when loose  
rather than when re-stalled  
(see above), down (the excavator)  
is finding features - probably a  
function of the stones - but  
with no resolvable edges which  
could clarify it either way.



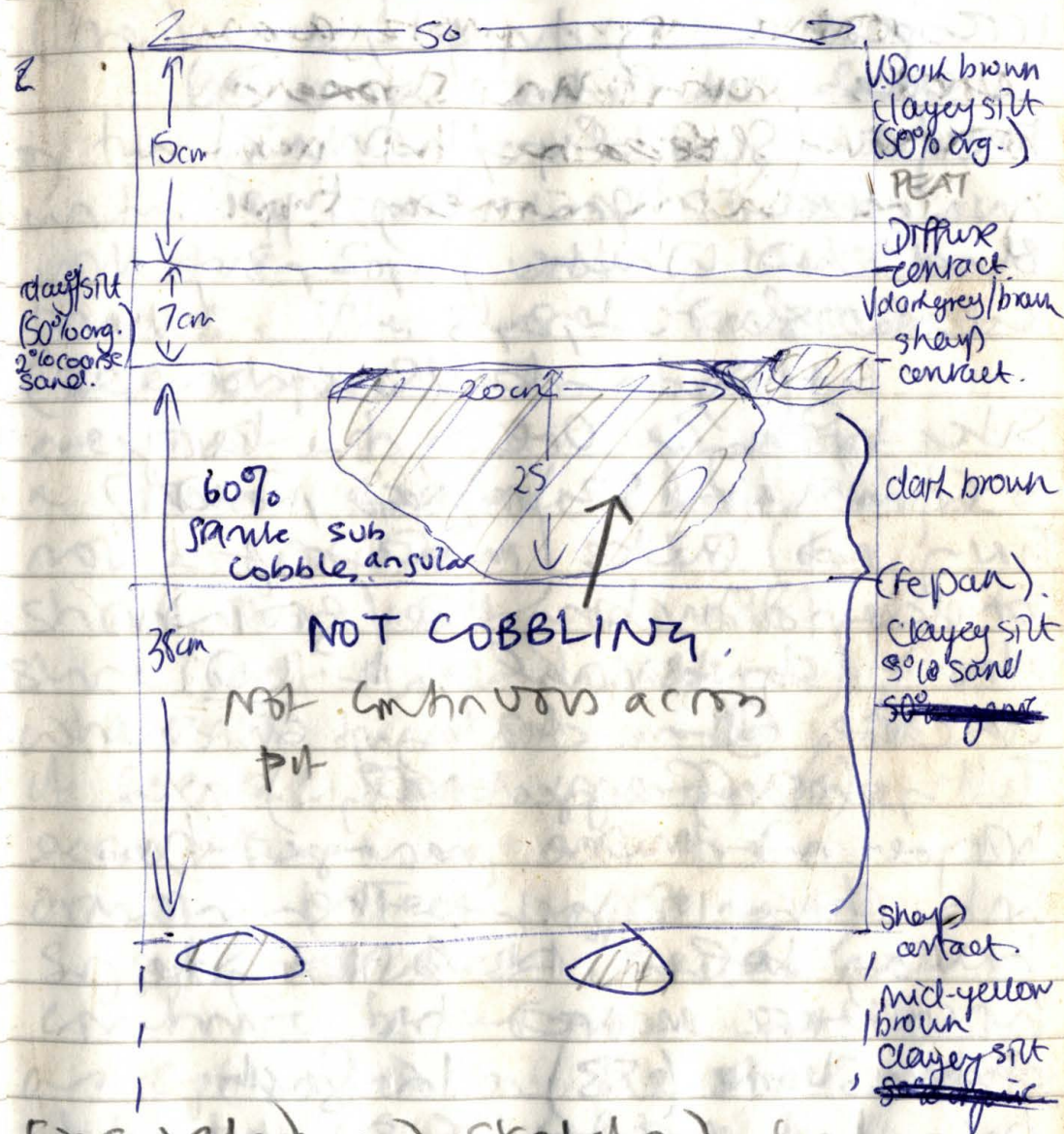
18 June

Trouble with photographic  
 (cont): everything's broken  
 to ground. Because the number  
 of the film covers sink



18/6/96

(Sketch).  
 Section drawing.  $\frac{1}{2} m^2$  pit to North of Hut 23. approx 1:5  
 (N. facing section).



Excavated and sketched by  
 Camilla.



24/1/19

on the recent sheet.  
These are numbered consecutively  
irrespective of type,  
whereas on the stone and  
they're (slightly, I think)  
numbered them by type.  
Black and white, 1, 2, 3;  
colour slide 1, 2, 3.

But a ball up on  
site today. One of the large  
or the slab (S2) moved, and  
Gary and Mike moved it  
back, disturbing the ground  
about it terribly. It led  
to come out. Gary, Chris  
Tully (very expert!) ,  
Wayne and Mike managed this  
with some effort. Then  
having taken the ball by the  
hand we moved the  
other stone (S3). In fact  
this has made the site  
much more comfortable -

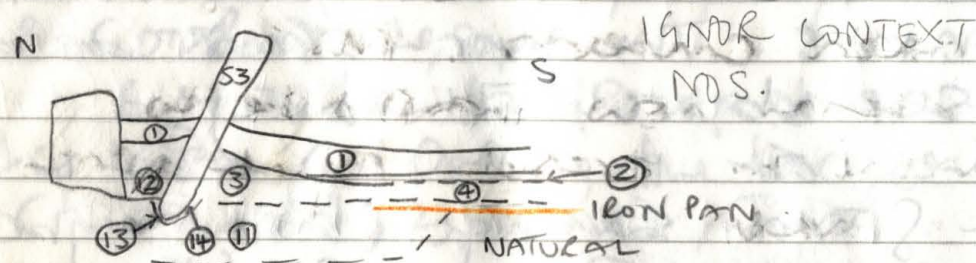
but it should have been  
deliberate, and this was a  
(the) look-up.

Began a cumulative section  
of the wall - too late, but  
with the removing of S3 this  
will turn out well, Mike  
thinks. The stone moved  
(see above, 17th line)  
we not in cut but sit on  
a ground surface (but maybe  
not a ground). S5 (the  
stone stone) sits on another  
stone (not yet numbered),  
which in turn sits on ⑥, or so  
it seems. This is odd since  
excavation, by not the  
drawing (sheet 1, 2, 3, 4)  
Suggests ~~that~~ that it does not  
continue beneath the wall  
as represented by the other archae-  
ologists this side of the cut. But,  
whatever, stone me to key.



Therefore I have constructed a Stone Record Sheet. By the look of it, it'll be the most representative which comes out of Unit 23.

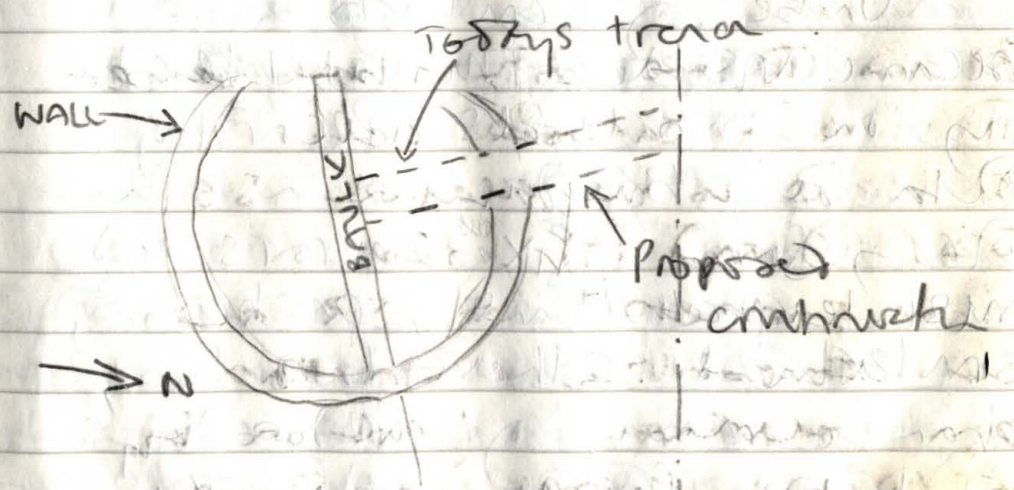
19th century



③ and ⑪ are both rubble layers  
 ⑪ is very carbonate rich.  
 ③ seems to be against S3 and S2. ⑬ and ⑨, the "stone sockets" of S3 and S4, respectively. An iron pan overlies (not on top of ⑪ but through a stone layer which is either ⑪ or ③) this sequence. Except for cuts

and fills ⑨, ⑩, ⑬, ⑭ no other layers ① and ② not relationships can be seen.

Today Mike took a trench across the site - it achieved nothing but the possible destruction of further unken contexts. This strategy now would be to extend the trench right across the wall



However, insofar as this trench strategy has proved wholly successful, it is his view

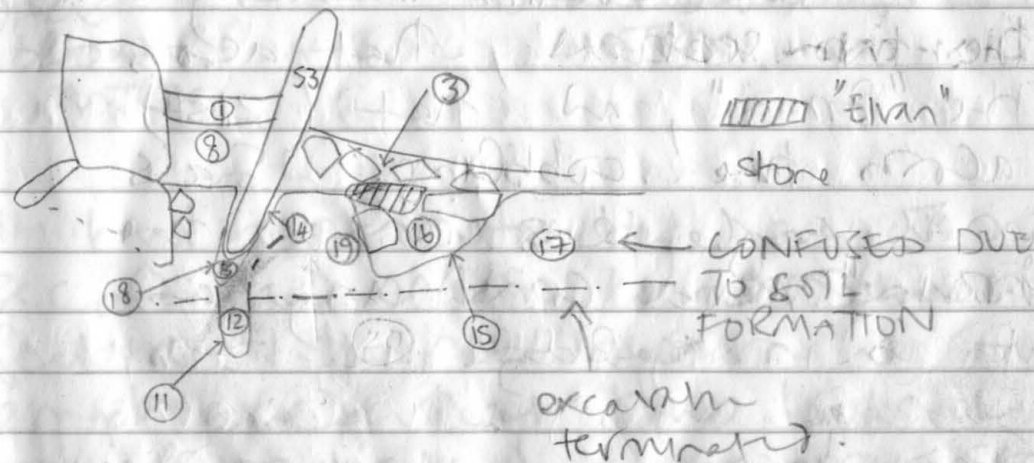


that he should be removed from his role of supervisor for the work. This is not because he is overloaded with work (supervision, design, he drawn, written and photographic record).

21st June / 22nd June

On drawing the section, a number of contexts became visible. This is interesting on two levels. Recently data day by day in a diary form, fixes errors and misinterpretations, particularly contextual. I have had to change many of Wednesday's numbers, for example. This could be confusing. It is much better to record things as they are, their nature has been

established properly. They are also interesting insofar as they represent our first real discovery about the structure. Wednesday's section should be entered thus:

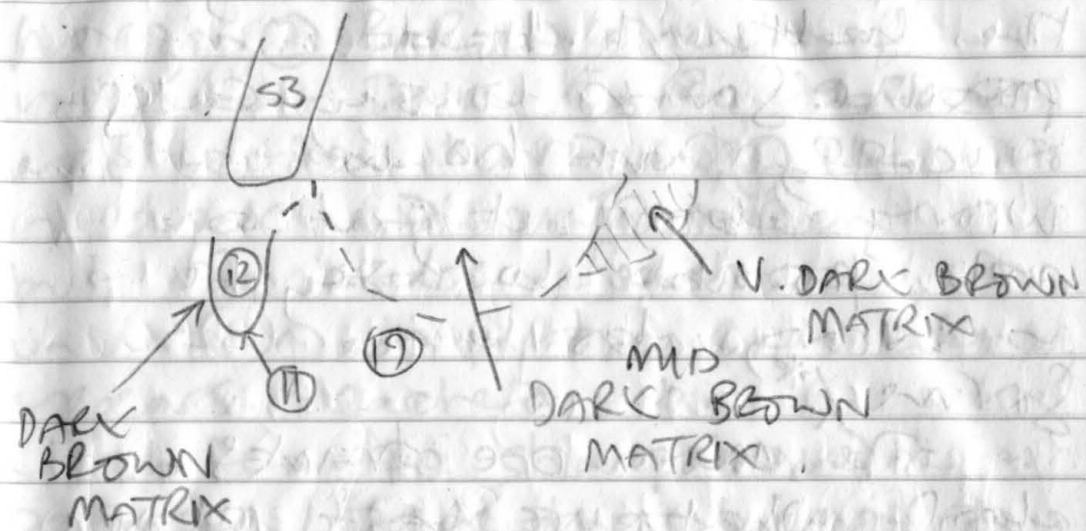


(15)/(16) is a conical feature containing large stones, a dark fill and much large charcoal, possibly a drain. (8) represents the fill of the wall. It is stone, with a matrix the same as (4) above the iron pan.



and ⑥. Today we're winding up. Mike is completing the things, contact and stone sheets, full of emptying ⑪/⑫, a stake hole beneath S3. Photos have also been taken in BW and color slide of the two sections, that across the "ditch", and that (21st) across the cobbles. Eric's north angle lens renders the "ditch" more continuous than it is in reality.

23rd June  
The section, on digging out, suggests a second possible interpretation of ⑮/⑯, which would explain the confusion about the SE side of ⑪/⑫.



It has been cut by a second and hitherto invisible feature. It has to be emphasized that this has not been excavated, however. It remains open to interpretation. Dave Hooley, for example, sees this new feature and ⑰ as natural, and the dark deposit as a possible post hole. Because we have excavated



seen the linear nature of  
the latter, it is  
possible for us to say categor-  
ically that he is  
wrong about it: it is  
not possible to say he  
is wrong about the  
former.\*

The more one thinks  
about what we have read, the  
more confusing it  
becomes. This confusion  
needs to be resolved  
before any realistic inter-  
pretation of the Norse  
stratigraphy can be made.  
Going down on it and  
by spot recovery nothing  
of interest except a soil  
profile, apparently  
superimposed on the latter.  
First there is peat, ①, then  
there is (visible in places)  
\* Except that both are charcoal rich.

a thin black mor A-  
horizon, ②. Below this  
is what Dave Hooley describes  
as the Ae-horizon, ④. It  
is black and humus-rich  
but the coarse fraction,  
unlike that in the Rals below,  
appears bleached. He  
attributes the sharp boundary  
between these two to warm  
soil. Mike is not so  
sure. There are worms,  
certainly. But this layer is  
very shallow and if Mike's  
understanding of mor humus  
is correct, it develops  
on other than out of  
the soil's parent material  
and would therefore be above  
it. A better candidate  
for warm soil would  
he thinks, be the sloshy  
concentration visible in the



test pit (18 in. deep) dug  
to the north of house  
traces, but as we will see,  
this too remains problem - properly  
solved. It was never possible  
to establish the relationship  
of these two layers to ③.  
Mike is working on the  
hypothesis that ⑤ and ④  
are the same and ⑤  
certainly, orules <sup>part</sup> ⑦, a  
part of the structure, and  
the matrices of ③, ⑥  
and ⑧ are all very similar,  
but there is no doubt  
that stone layers  
generate their own granuley  
structure, and, anyway,  
⑦ appears at the moment to  
be stratigraphically early.  
On the other hand, to  
the rear (the east) of the  
house the next

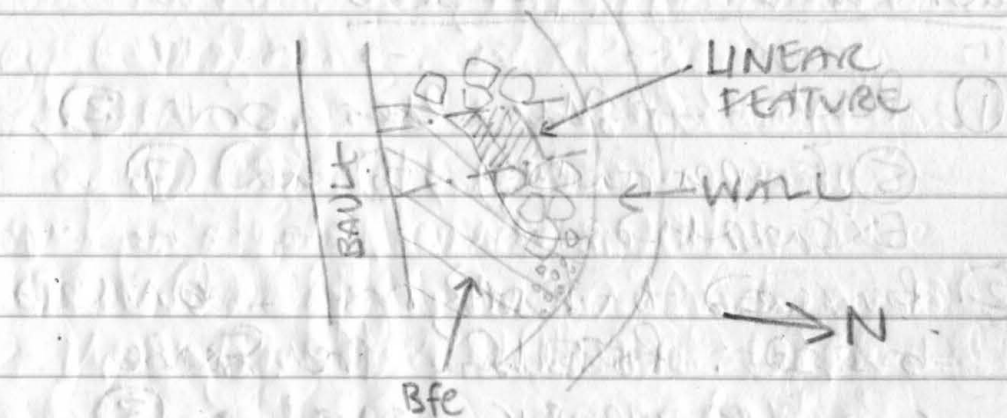
layer, the Bfe-horizon  
(from which can be  
deduced Nooley's Ae-horizon),  
was straight through ③.  
So far so good: the lack  
of Bfe to the front of the  
house can be explained  
by terracing up. But the  
iron pan is also underneath  
⑦ and S8. Is this  
possible? Alright, S8, like  
other wall stones (S5 and  
S2), may be stratigraphically  
late; it could come  
after the development of  
the iron pan. But under ⑦?  
[ASK a soil person]  
Dave Nooley considers  
the A-horizon the first  
land surface: it was in the  
Flemming joint evidence  
of occupation on Dartmoor.  
He also considers our ⑦ and



center sill

(19) and point of (16) nature. It is not redeposited as Mike thought initially, but vole-added. A slight gradation when was coming in on the termination of excavation may be a Bt-horizon (this, in part, I remarked his cut (15)). This is all very worrying. (17) and (19) fine. But what of the implications for (3)/(15)? Nooby may be right, as negative features may hardly exist at all, at least at the level to which we have dug, then. It all depends on the impact. Could it develop under S8 and (7)? Or is it late than (3)/(15), not having developed in the section,

or does (3)/(16) cut it at exactly this point? As elsewhere, but not so far observed in our trench, are there two? Until this is clarified, all that it is possible to say for sure



is that 1) a linear feature runs east/west across the trench, 2) the layer of stones including the clay is about 1m stratigraphically, and therefore not natural, and 3) the whole of (16) is charcoal-rich. [By contrast, the relationships of (11)/(12) to



S3 and ⑦ to S1 and SS  
are clear, the street  
of S3 cutting ② and SS  
resting upon S19, which in  
turn rests upon ⑦.

### Summary of context

- ① Peat - this lies on ②,  
⑤ (apparently), ⑥ and ⑦.  
Excavated.
- ② Buried 1-horizon - buried  
by ①. Possibly the same  
as the upper level of ③.  
By analogy with Flemish  
Dutchman excavations, I  
hypothesize it is a  
land surface. This would  
mean ③ was earlier  
chronologically, or the  
idea that it is the same as  
the upper layer of ③ wrong. \*
- ③ Higher than ⑥. Excavated.

\* I consider this soil profile to be  
served in alluvium. <sup>wrongly.</sup>

clark supports

- ③ (Granite rubble inside the  
wall). Wall rubble, floor  
or store packing.  
Upper levels probably wall  
rubble, but boundary  
between it and ⑥ is  
certain. It contains large  
(fines) orthostats. The  
matrix varied in colour and  
texture, in places being  
dense, in places being  
irregular (due to the  
deposition of stores in situ).  
The interface between  
it and ⑥ may be marked  
by a discontinuous silty  
layer encountered  
beneath S20 and above and  
nearby two conspicuous  
Elvan stores (note: thus  
whitish, warm, slaked, but  
lacked coarse material  
altogether). Excavated.

Broken roof.



④ E-horizon? (inside wall)  
At the same level and  
depth as masonry ③. It  
is black and fairly  
humane and as such was  
not initially described as  
an E-horizon. This  
designation is lifted from  
the presence of an iron  
pipe under it. In  
stratigraphic relationship  
between it and ③ was  
not established. Excavated.

⑤ The same as ④? This  
appears to be above both  
⑦ and ⑥, the cobbled  
layer and exterior wall  
 rubble. Part excavated.  
If it proves stratigraphically  
to overlie ⑥ and ⑦ it  
will help in mapping

⑥ Granite rubble similar to  
③ but outside wall.  
Probably with rubble matrix  
like ④ and ⑤. Broken  
rocks. Part excavated.

⑦ Cobbled layer. Apparently  
earlier than wall, but  
certainly earlier than ⑥.  
Contains slate. Part exc.

⑧ Thinly supported granite  
rubble with matrix like  
④ and ⑤, becoming siltier  
towards the bottom (reverse  
grading)? between interior  
and exterior skins of wall.  
Part excavated.

⑨ Cut or full interface of  
stone socket. Part exc.



- ⑩ Fill of ⑨. Resembles silty material referred to under ③. Probably washed subsequent to bre movement of S3. EXCAVATED.
- ⑪ Cut of state. The clearest feature on site, but even this is dodgy to the top. Sectioned.
- ⑫ Fill of ⑪. Contains horizontal. Cut by stone socket ⑬. Apparently, Dave Hooley has found this could be better than the stone, S3. I assume this is a misinterpretation because it is nonsense. Sec.
- ⑬ Fill of ⑬, like ④ and ⑤. Fill S3. Sectioned.

- ⑭ Second fill of ⑩. Should perhaps be characterized as cut and fill (see IX:1), since, like ⑩, it fills a hole altered by the movement of a wall stone. The silty fill resembles ⑩. Sectioned.
- ⑮ Cut of ⑮? Possibly two cuts (see above), or a single cut half of which is curved in plan and demarcated by stones and a dark and (for a while) iron pan free silty.\* Sectioned.
- ⑯ Fill/fills of ⑮. Sectioned.
- ⑰ K-horizon below ⑪, ④; separated from it by iron pan. Full of dark patches - possibly vol.
- \* NW edge may be defined by end of ⑫!



- 2

- 2

- 

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10



25

26th May.

Backfill removal. Mike (ST) finds a flint slate in the ooze! It makes one wonder how many other finds have been missed. During de-turfing one of the excavators (Mike, the social-ogist) tastes part of the bank by de-turfing it. I do hope he has a cut deep enough to destroy the relationship between the soil horizon profile (②④ etc) and Stone. Both he and Stewart, the other excavator, are working hard. The latter is very inexperienced and will need teaching unfortunately.

26

27th May

Most of backfill removed, deturfing of the southern half of the trench completed. Outside the sequence there is a flat (about 2"), a soil A-horizon, a soil E-horizon, then rubble ~~material~~ piled up against the wall, i.e. the soil profile ~~behind~~ to the "car" of wall 23 is late. I have been on the look-out for more slates, as, I hope, have the two excavators working with me. Nothing. One handle (S31) lies on top of ③⑤, some below. This has implications for Chris (T)'s ideas concerning the "shutting down" of structures.



26/5/97 - Stuart Randall

The Hut Circle, 23, we are excavating was at first at lot less obvious than many of the other hut circles. It has no obvious entrance and is close to a boundary wall.

So far I have helped remove the turf and the backfill. Today we reached the levels of the previous years' excavation. One of the corners has a very prominent stone, below this many stones (Granite) were uncovered and Mike (the supervisor) believes it could well be a feature, as the stones run right under the prominent stone.

In general, the site is spectacular. It has great views from all round. One thing I cannot believe is the huge amount of large granite stones around.

The only thing I have ever seen that in anyway resembles these stones are

LEFT

the rock-pools on the beach back home. But for sheer volume they are incredible.

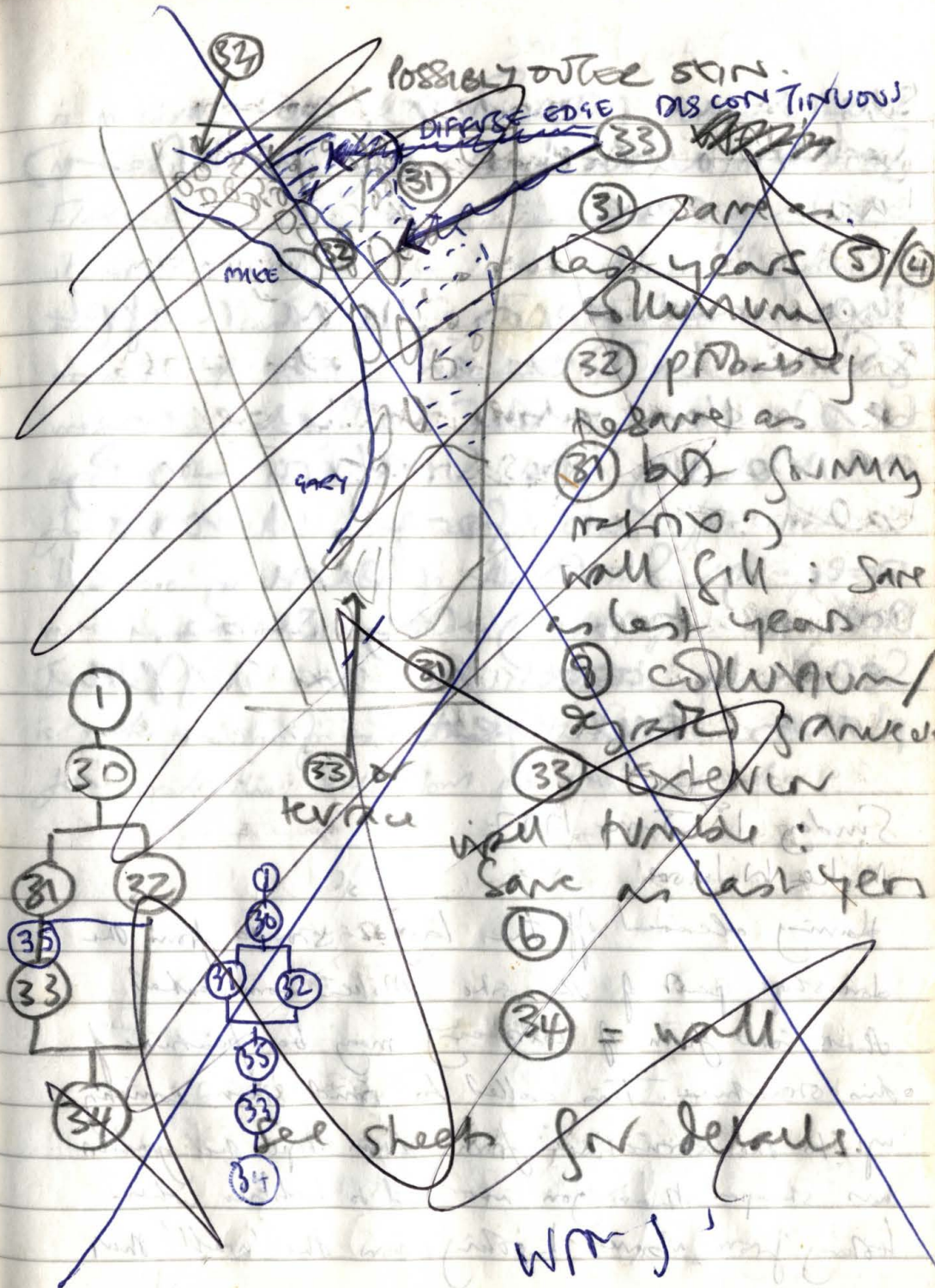
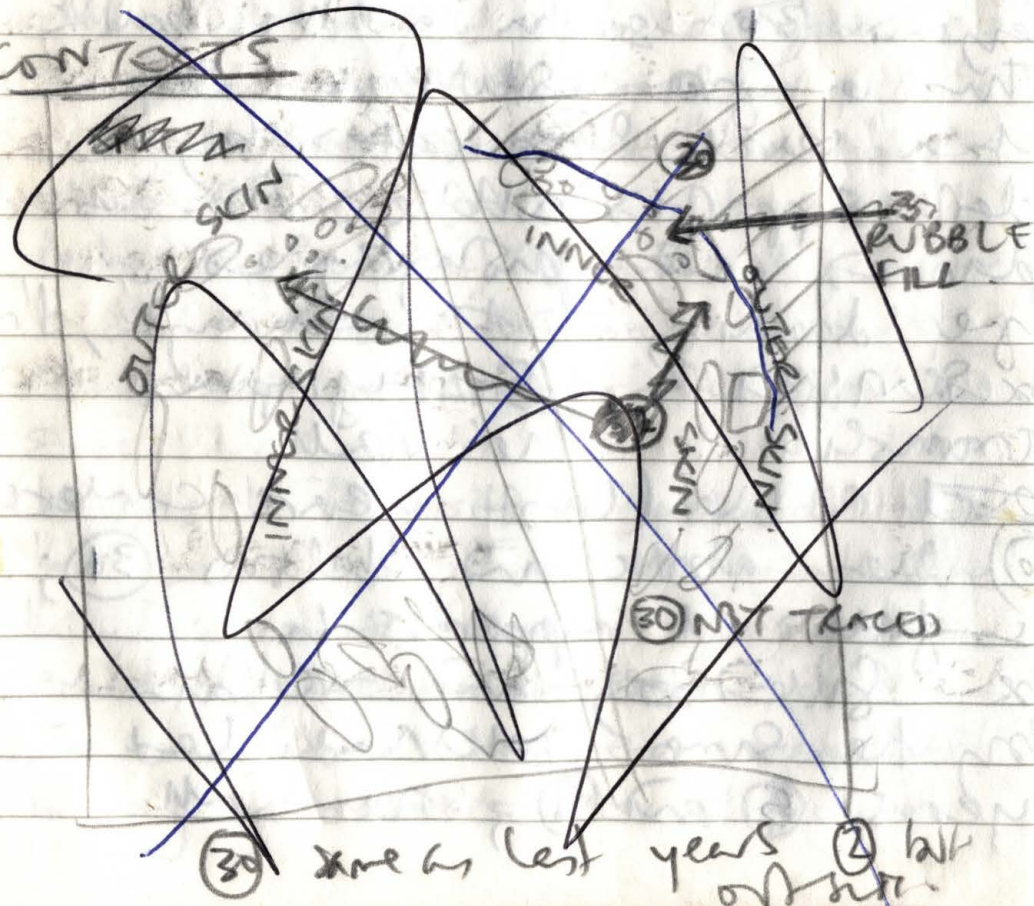
27-30 May

The last of the backfill is removed - what a tiresome job. I went to go deeper - beyond (30) south of the bank. This is now column. Stop at a level demarcated by dark supported rubble. This is planned and photographed eye leaning. As always, I'm bewildered by stratigraphic anomalies. The wall ~~and~~ rubble (last years context (6)) lies above and below (30); ~~is false~~ it appears to be filled by and overlain by the same material (last years (5) and (8), the wall



has it's own mind / and  
~~is strictly speaking~~. All of  
 these words, in the  
 context of the stratigraphic  
 system, be different  
 contexts, but as soon words  
 be both complicated for  
 me and obfuscative for  
 observers.

CONTACTS





SID is a grinder, not a  
gatherer of stones as per Hester  
last year.

Two final points. 1) We've not  
got a ladder and at  
last I'm able to take an  
overview of the structure - only  
half of it gone. I took  
one of Stuart clearing. 2)  
One or two of my stones  
seem to ~~have~~ be in different  
places this year.

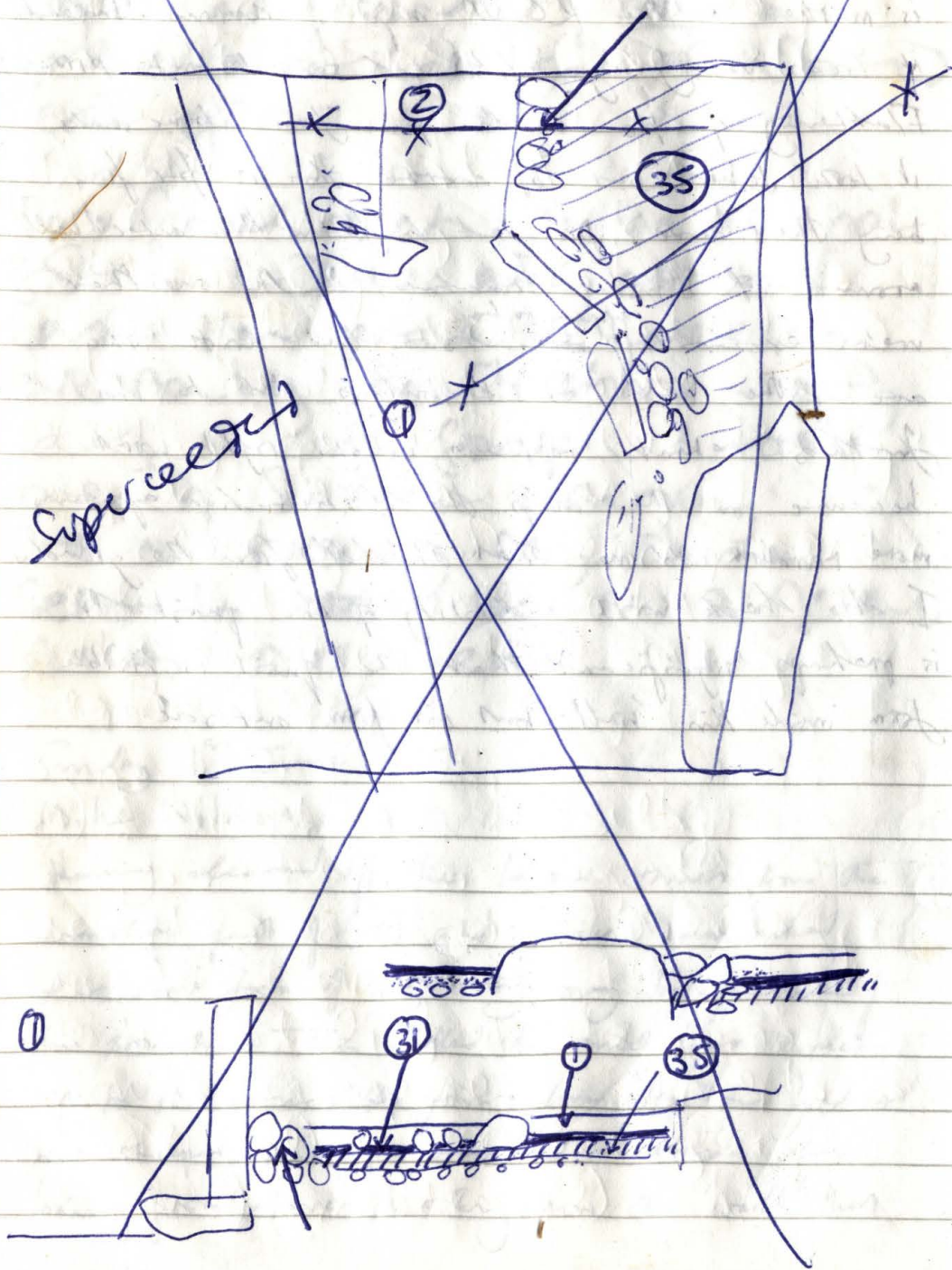
Sunday 1<sup>st</sup> June 1997  
Mike Wilmore

Having cleared off the larger stones from the  
downslope part of the site Mike commented  
that some form of terracing may be a feature of  
this structure. This called to mind that coming  
up to the structure from down slope the gradient  
was steeper than you are led to believe when  
looking from above. Looking now the 'wall' that

is marked on the RCHM map is obvious. Indeed  
it looks to my eye like a second outer passage.  
Flattening of the landscape from above make  
it look level but of course this is far from  
being the case. Decided to follow this outer 'wall'  
around & similar structures to the one that  
we're excavating <sup>appears to be</sup> associated with the  
arc of the wall as it bulges out to its  
furthest extent. Appears is the right word  
because on the map the distribution appears  
more random to me than it did from the ground.  
I also check with visibility of the quartz. It  
is perhaps significant that the quartz is visible  
from inside this 'wall' but not from outside.



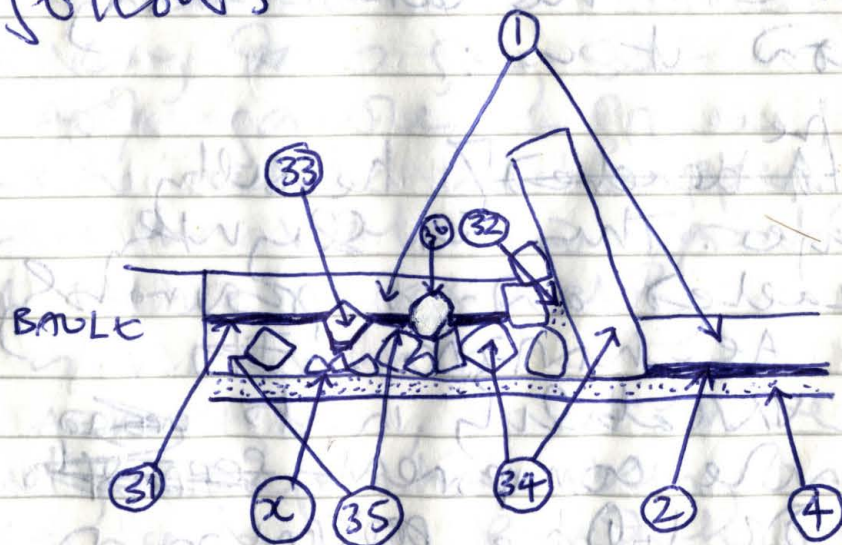
3 (Monday) June



3rd (Monday) June.

The urgent need to resolve a superficially complex sequence of layers south of the baulk has led, not only to their resolution, but to that on a long standing quarry: the level of the floor.

The sequence outside the wall, context (34), is as follows





① Peet. This is the same as context. ① inside the wall.

(31) A buried soil A horizon (mor humus) of a gray consistency. This ~~over the~~ physically over the wall, the well rubble and a ~~silty layer~~ <sup>sim</sup> brown silty layer with a very variable granule component in which it seems to be formed. The latest thing below it is:

(35) <sup>he</sup>~~A healed~~ he silly  
layer. This is slightly  
healed and is presumably  
an Ae-horizon. ~~The~~  
The variability in its ~~mass~~  
granule component ~~seen in the world~~  
be due to the proximity of  
~~other~~ granules, (2) the

proximity of natural obs, or (3),  
a different source of salt-  
ation, the deposits  
position on top of humanly  
transported stone, between  
humanly transported stone,  
and within or forming  
the matrix of different ~~context~~  
structural contexts suggesting  
~~the area~~ this as the  
mechanism by which it  
arises. The latest thing below it  
is he ~~is the nature of the~~ rubble (33)  
and he usually

(32) A very dark gray silt with up to 40% granules - shale. Forms the matrix in the upper part of the wall and, possibly, wall rubble. Presumably, this is a continuation of the soil A-horizon, at S & more granular composition being the consequence of the degradation of the stone it surrounds. It)



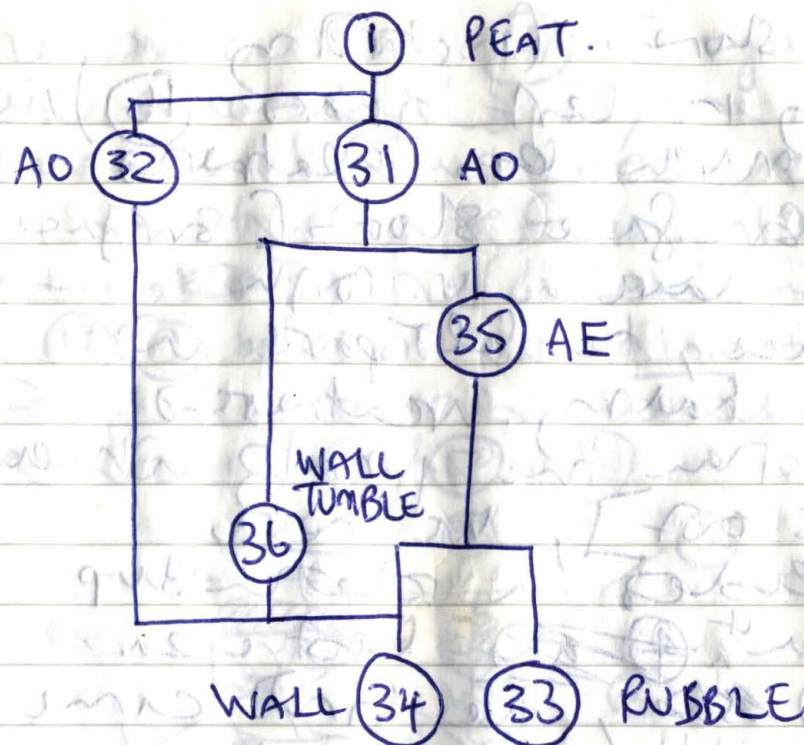
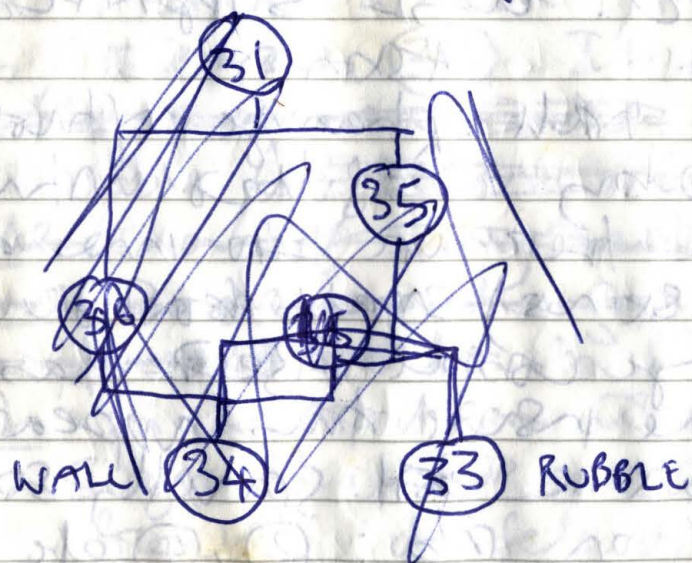
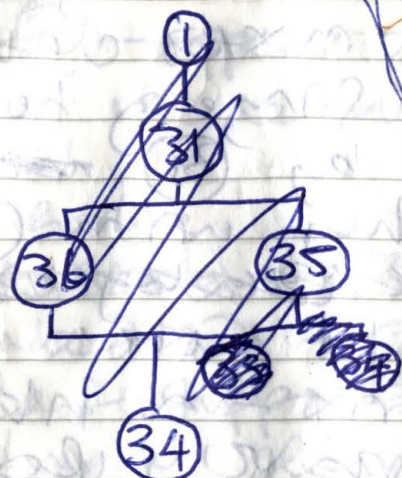
Stratigraphic relationship to  
① ~~and~~ ③③ appear to be  
the same / is the same as that  
of ③①  
rubble.

③③ ~~Wall rubble~~. This appears  
to be embedded in ③① and ③⑤  
It is clast supported. The  
relationship is slightly complex  
by a matrix which, in  
places, resembles ③②. It ~~is~~ <sup>resembles</sup>  
~~slightly more mixed than~~ the  
wall rubble ~~including more~~  
~~smaller clasts / physically it~~  
~~appears to originate the same~~  
~~as the in-situ wall~~. but  
is not in a position where  
~~it~~ suggests it derived from  
here. possibly it fell off  
SID, possibly it was  
packed behind it as cobbles,  
possibly...

③⑥ Wall rubble. Physically  
this layer of mixed clast  
orules the same as the wall  
It is overlain by ③①. ~~Any~~  
③③ relationship with ③⑤  
~~could not be established~~ was  
obscured by the more  
sandy matrix - the interface  
of the two was very close  
however. clast supported.

③④ The wall. (change of material  
packed by or filled with <sup>clast</sup> <sub>supported</sub>  
(where there are ~~two~~ more and  
other skins) small bottle sized  
or large cobble sized clast.  
From the inside this appears  
to sit on a ~~soft~~ sandy soil  
formed on Ab: ②, ④ etc.  
Its relationship with this,  
and a cobble-like layer  
outside the wall at this point  
is not yet established.





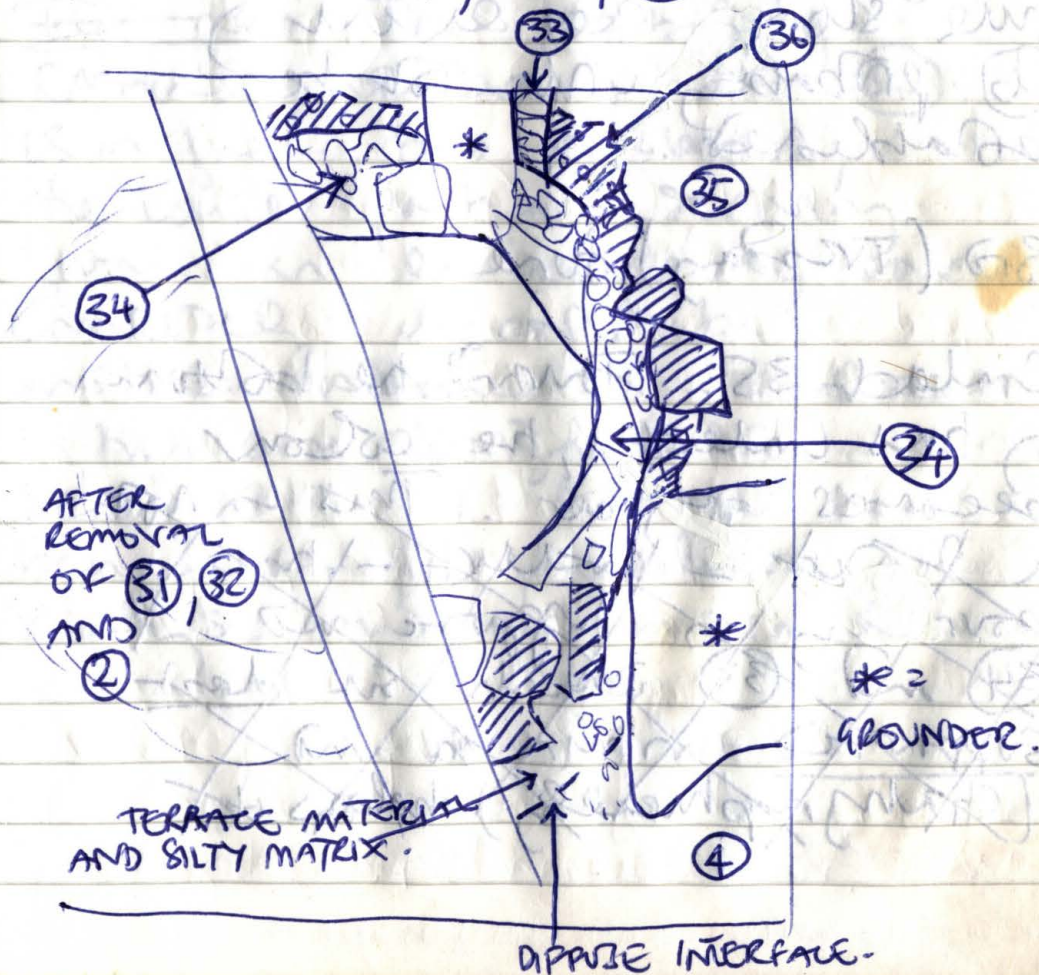
The floor has been identified because of the ~~clear distinction~~ clear distinction between the Ae horizon, (35), overlying the archaeology and that identified elsewhere on site, a bleached sandy layer identical to (4). The wall shows to be east of the structure like on ~~the~~



④, stones (including many in last year's ⑬) in it are more or less weathered than surface stones [surface stones have a v. rough surface, the feldspars and mica having weathered more than the quartz when shears out], we now established a relationship between ~~it~~ ~~and~~ last year's ②/⑬ ~~and~~ the first came out of the top of it. and so on. This should be establishable by knowing the terrace to the west of the structure ~~on which~~ under which ④ ~~should~~ would continue.

Outstanding questions, here, are 1) ~~the structure of the stone strata along the bank~~ and

the extent of ⑬ [again now established], the charcoal when occurs in ④ and the underlying iron pan, ~~and~~ 3) the black patches in ⑬/⑱ below the inset ④. and 4) the ellipses when occurs in ④/⑱/⑱. The





charcoal can probably be explained by brook-burn, when there is a lot, both normal and other (?). The Elan would be natural, a view suggested by our observations in hut 1 of large bonfire sized blocks of true stone. The extent of (34) probably will not be established.

3rd (Tuesday) June

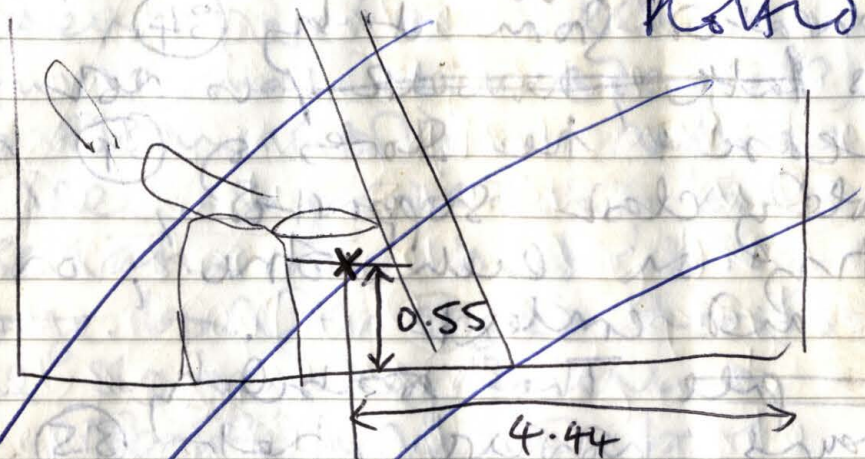
Contact 35. Toward the bottom of this context, the colour becomes greyer. This is not a ~~distinct~~ boundary - the boundary is diffuse and (34) and (33) which sit just supported within the and (shaly ophreng) below it

Nice (Geologist) suggests that this is a different context, separated from it by (34). This ~~fact~~, however, is not because the stones of (34) are wholly close supported, sitting on each other, on S13 and context.

~~The~~ The possibility remains, however, that (35) is in fact two contexts, the lower part deriving from an earlier, ashier source. Otherwise it could be another instance of translocation. In this case horizonally across S13. A sample has been taken for phytolith analysis and/or burning.



Noted



Nature's Flint.

4th (Wednesday) June

have tube take 35 down  
onto a gravel layer I think  
is the old gravel surface\*  
This is rather typical  
because of the usual oblique  
soil development. I doubt  
we'd see any features.  
To my satisfaction, I find  
that S10 lies at this level.

\*The old A-horizon is not distinguishable as such

The surface is charcoally. S10  
and have more the cobble  
to the north of the bank.  
Within 500 years to supervise  
cycle to do some control  
sheets - at least! But 23 is  
very peaceful today. The calm  
before the storm perhaps.

5th (Thursday) June

Rained off.

7th (Saturday) June

very windy, more approach  
and slow. I prepared for the  
removal of material (to) etc.  
S10 chased soil changes around  
S10. Altogether a horrible  
day in the trench.



8 hr (Sunday) here.

Tolet Mike (sociologist)'s phenomenological ideas regarding the quilt and the lobster walk to Brown hill of the structure. Ray Phil work. Certainly the quilt is visible for much of its extent, but ~~it is~~ quite ~~not~~ <sup>is</sup> visible from all of it, notably in the vicinity of hut 23 and where a particularly large rock lies in-between, and 2) it is frequently visible ~~above~~ the walk as well. A walk marking the extent of visibility (at least for a person of my - and Mike's - height) would be much more ~~anxious~~ <sup>anxious</sup>.

Context (41) The saltness between the dash of (16) and (42), the terrace wobble. No stratigraphy is evident between or within these contexts, nor is it distinguishable ~~from~~ (texturally) from ~~the~~ (35) and (5). This is probably syngenetic, notably in (42)/(16), which are unmarked post-<sup>35</sup> development. The impression of a single phase shore structure suited up.

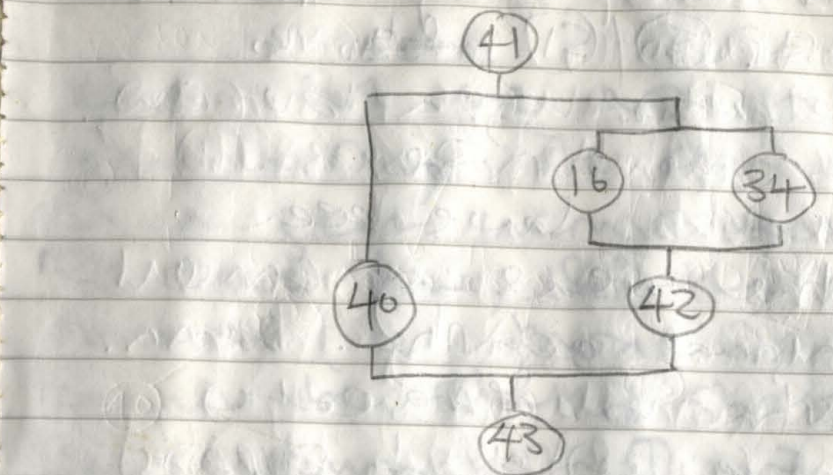
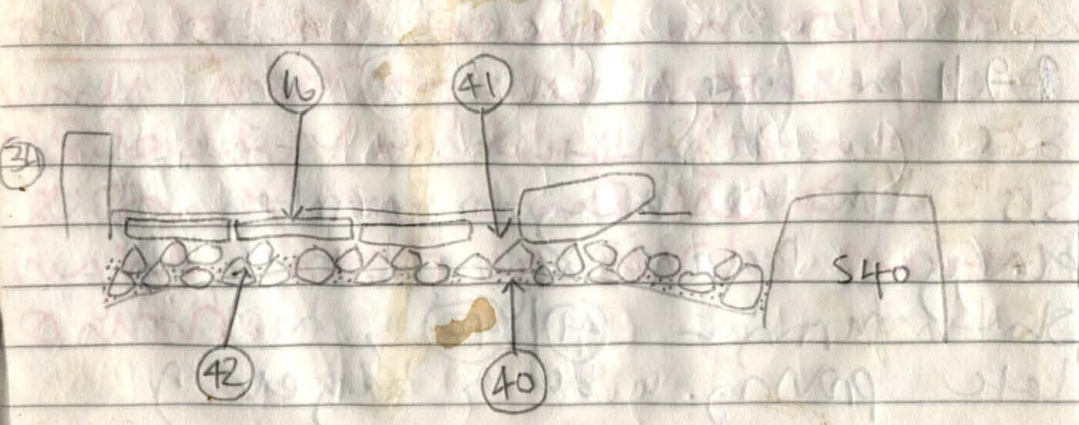
Is there charcoal in the soil beneath (7)? Yes.

9-11 hr (Sun)

I'm too busy to write. Gary has been digging below the shot marker (41)/(42), to take primary to below layering.



12 June

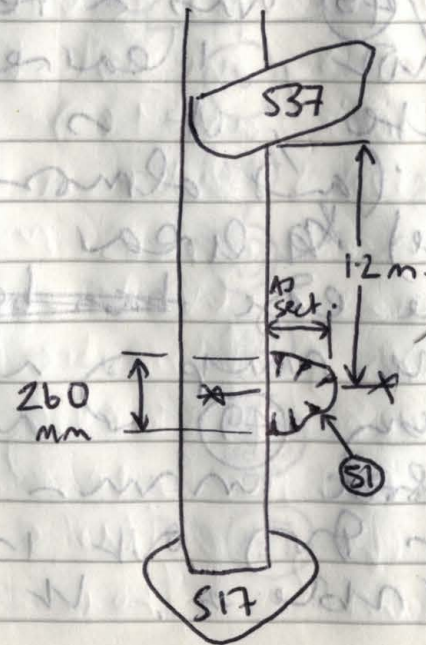


19 June  
I have stopped play again. For the last few days I have had no time for studies. We have finished the positive feature (within 40/42) and are now back down into the "neutral" to find negative features. So far there is one possible post-hole (50/51), very indistinct, and a kerb (44/45). The upper half of the



little was completely trashed  
 by burrows. (S0/S1) ~~also~~ is  
 also penetrated by a burrow.  
 It makes one wonder  
 what might have been  
 in the other areas of concen-  
 trated animal activity. Damn.  
 The hearth is delineated  
 in place by what I suppose  
 to be burnt ash, hard, and of a  
 greeny grey color. About  
 ~ 100 mm was removed  
 below to level of the  
 bottom ~~stone~~ (S6) before  
 the colt was recognized.  
 The original colt was about  
 per layer 250 mm (deep) and  
 "extensive" and I suppose the  
 lot of tentacles after it had  
 removed, it and (S1)  
 planned, and another  
 spot removed. At that point  
 I'll probably stop. (S3) (S4)

2482 hve. ...  
 rain. We are now in a  
 great hurry. The rain therefore  
 is a great inconvenience.  
 To save time, isolated  
 features (e. from which  
 cannot be dated stratigraphically  
 to anything but ① and  
 (47)) will be sketched in.  
 This is ~~effectively~~ what Moler  
 does ~~when~~ all the time.  
 Thus:

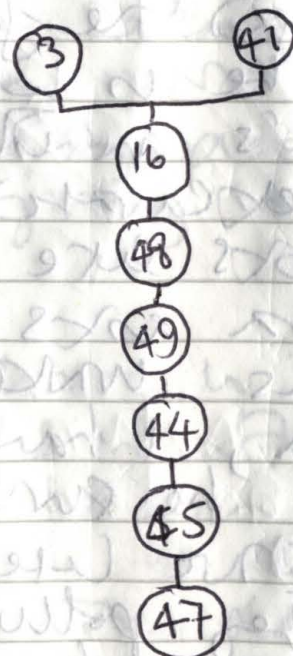




on further investigation - the  
feature proved to continue  
below the natural. Presumably  
it is an animal burrow.

The hearth. The Devon  
archaeological Society with  
Penelope Pinfield (who  
announced herself very loudly)  
got this version: the  
hearth. The edge of what  
is now (48)/(49) was buried  
therefore (48)/(49) was a hearth.  
But it is not, I learned  
80 minutes later! It is  
an unburied (and almost  
charcoal-free) area  
feature. The edge ~~has become~~  
was ~~simply~~ the ramp of a  
feature cut by (49) as an  
isolated episode when (49)  
AA. (48) was dug out in the  
m - horrible & it

pours up with the that patch  
in last years section. There  
is about actually, my  
ambush beyond last years  
trial track is gone. For  
what it is with the  
excavated feature does not  
collect water, unlike every other  
hole in the vicinity.





22nd (Sunday) drive in the morning

The Year feature is  
grusky. The stores along its  
side, and in the which it  
appears to be lived, were  
nature. The built sections  
we prepared for photography.  
John draws the facing  
North East.

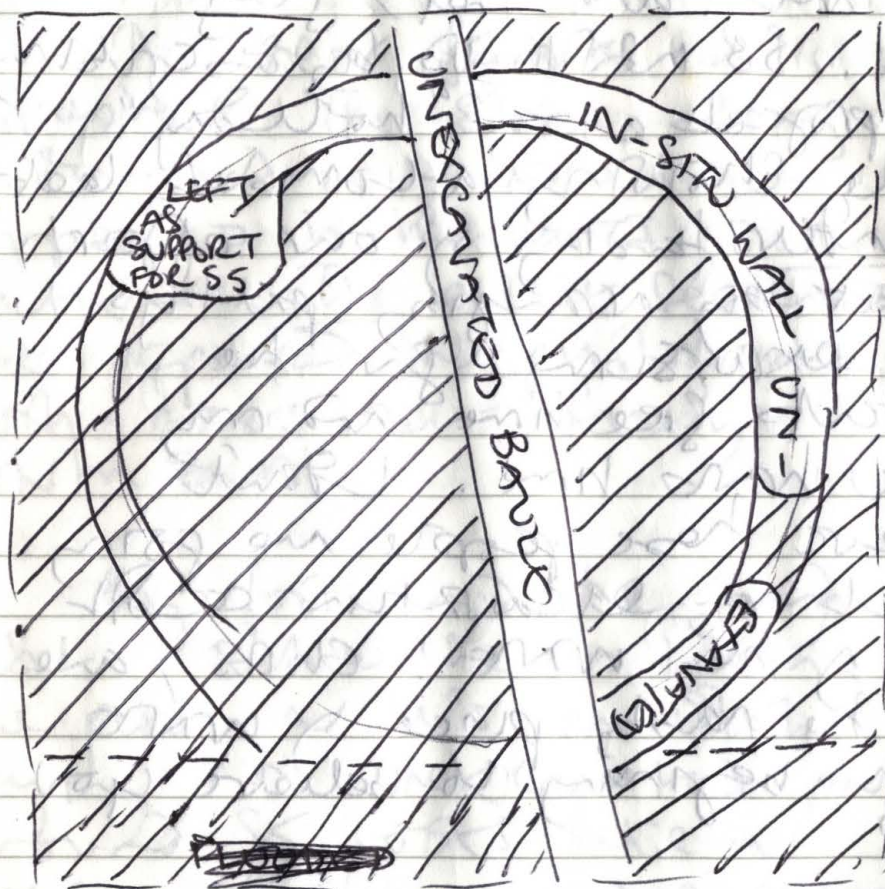
By foot and the found  
what. Either he is looking  
the pass, or he's on the  
saying 'he excavated' place  
around SS looks like a  
cave. Barbara asks more  
sensible questions. Working as  
hard as I am, I have  
little time for the survey  
team. They arrive late and  
leave early. They pollute  
the landscape with their

paternalistic (derivative) attempts  
at art and their flag  
poles. SS habits is by describing  
the project as a "holiday"  
while showing a complete lack  
of understanding of our efforts  
~~to~~ by arranging parties  
and excursions for the  
students free time and my  
paper work time. I don't  
believe these people are going  
to get an excavation credit  
out of my work! Chris, and  
you the nasty piece of work  
I am beginning to believe you  
are?

Continue to work down.  
The site is in water again.  
~~by~~ again he runs. The natural  
continues to be affected with  
burrows. The plan shows  
the area worked down below



the 1m line (DOTTED LINE).



Trowling into the natural, I found some green ss similar to my feature (44)/(45)

~~Two~~ Days later:

24 hr (~~Monday~~)

24 hr (Tuesday) here.

A better day - the trench has [been] dried out. We take the front down into the pit. It, too, is filled with burrows and no features are discernible. A small men continues to be observed by large goulders crawling in the brick. The trench is put a final clean and photographed. Unfortunately a burrow is found to penetrate (12) when the other half is taken out. Charcoze from this feature is withdrawn for <sup>14</sup>C dating. After photography, a number of features are checked, and prove to be bryozoa.



NB. THE FINAL INTERPRETATION  
OF FEATURES WILL BE FOUND  
IN THE CONTEXT SHEETS.

Small.

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